MEXICO.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FOR WASHINGTON. The mails of the Pocahontas arrived at New-Orleans on the and inst., bringing details of the Mexican news of which the telegraph has furnished an outline. The versel left Vera Cran on the 16th inst, at which place the U.S. revenue cutter Dodge, which sailed from Gulveston with Mr. Elgee, the Secretary of Legation, se bearer of dispatches, had not arrived.

LATEST CURRENT MEXICAN NEWS.

From The New-Orleans Picayune of the 28d.
Our correspondent at Vera Cruz thus sums up briefly the latest current news from that city and the capitalia. Gen. Ampudia, the successor of Parts Arrayo, as Mirister of War, is rapidly concentrating the Constitutional forces for a combined attack on the City of

Mexico.

II. It is remored there is to be an important change in Juarez's Cabinet. Lerdo will probably resign, and Ocampo and Zamora come in.

III. San Luis is in possession of the Liberals, under Gen. Uraga; and Gen. Diaz de la Vega is badly wounded.

IV. There is a distressed state of affairs at Mexico,

and a crisis is impending.

V. Gabriac, the recalled French Minister, is at Jalaps, seeking an opportunity to come down to the coast

with go home.

VI. Miramon has left the city with his troops, merching toward Guarajunto, to fight about 5,000 to 6,000 nen, in command of Uraga.

VII. No conducta coming, as a week ago promised.

VIII. The Trait d'Union has been suspended for

want of printers.

IX. Another forced loan of \$480,000 has been levied at Mexico by Miramon. He has also issued a decree exacting 40 per cent duties on goods passing through Jalma, instead of 10 per cent, heretofore levied.

X. Application of Zuloaga for the Presidency to Gen. Miramon declined. Zuloaga subsequently taken leave as wisewer by the latter.

Gen. Miran on declined. Zulonga subsequently taken along as prisoner by the latter.

XI. Expedition against Puebla by the Liberals under Gen. Miranda. Departure of Gen. La Llave to assist in raising troops for the Campaigu.

XII. The schooner Virginia Antoinette leaving on the 16th for New-Orleans.

XIII. Arrival of schooner Col. Lester on the 13th fort.

THE DECISIVE BATTLE.

THE DECISIVE BATTLE.

From the City of Mexico, we learn that Miramon left the capital on the 10th, at the head of all the forces at his command, for the purpose of giving battle to Uraga, who was rapidly advancing, with much confidence and all the pressige of his late brilliant victory. The number of Miran on a troops is put cown at some 5,600, all counted, while it is believed Uraga has upward of 6,000. The Constitutionalists are also believed to be best supplied with artillery, to which they received great additions by the capture of that of Gen. Vega, before San Luis Potosi.

That a general engagement will be fought, and a decisive battle for Miramon at least, there can be but little doubt. In all probability, indeed, it has been fought are this. If Miramon is victorious, his power will of course be somewhat prolonged. If he is defeated, it is believed that his reign is over, and that the Constitutionalists will at once occupy the city without opposition.

It is stated as a curious fact, that on leaving the capital for the head of the army, Miramon took Zuloaga by stratagem.

THE NEW PORCED LOAN.

THE NEW FORCED LOAN.

Before leaving the capital, also, Miramon levied a forced loan of nearly half a million of dollars on the wealthiest capitalists of the city and vicinity, in sums of \$100 to \$6,000. The list before us, filling some eight columns of the Progress, is truly a formidable one to look at. Among the best names we notice the following: J. B. Jecker & Co., the well-known bankers, for \$6,000; José Pacheco, for \$6,000; José Maria Rincon, \$6,000; Francisco Iturbe, \$6,000; and Manuel Escandon, \$6,000.

We notice also that the French house of Labadie & notice also that the French house of Labadie &

We notice also that the French house of Labane & Co. is down for \$1,500, and one or two other houses with English names attached to them. So there would seem to be no distinction of nationality.

The various religious and educational societies, convents, colleges, churches, oratories, congregations, deaconries, arch-deaconries, &c., are also down for hand-some sums each.

some sums each.

THE GREAT CONDUCTA NOT COMING. In the mean time, it is stated from the capital that the merchants, fearing for its safety, or dissatisfied with the hard terms, were backward in making up the promised conducta to Vera Cruz. The Government had therefore given notice that it would wait no longer than the 10th inst. It was generally believed no large amount of money would be sent.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FOR WASHINGTON. THE NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO.

In addition to the mails, the Pocahoatas brings up important dispatches for Washington, both from Mr. McLune to the Secretary of State, and from the Con-stitutional Government to its representative at Wash-The last, we understand, confer upon Senor Mata

The list, we inderstand, comer spon solor state full power to make, on the spot, toe changes in the treaty asked for by those members of the Senate who have hitherto opposed its ratification.

The proposed changes are principally confined to the eighth strucke, and have reference to the demands which other countries may make, under "the favored struckes "for similar treats stimulations."

mation clause," for similar trenty stipulations.

The dispatches to S-nor Mata also extend the time b the treaty must be ratified for the period Mr. McLane, we understand, is well, and confiden

triumph of the Liberal Government. ir. E. L. Plants is in charge of these dispatches

and will leave for Washington in the evening train The Pocahontas will await his return here.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

By the Arizona, at New-Orleans, we have some later Rio Grande news. There had been a distressin, went of rain during the season, and the farmers were suffering much loss. The Rangers, under Captains Ford and Littleton, had reached Goliad on the 15th inst., and were discharged by the Commissioner, Col. McKnight. The following letter explains itself:

McKinght. The following letter explains itself:

Headquarters Brownsville Expedition.

Fort Brown, Texas, April 23, 1889.

Capt. John S. Edni, Commander of the Ric Grande Squadron

Texas Rangers, Brownsville Texas.

Captain: Learning from the Commissioner of the

State of Texasuthat your squadron will be withdrawn
from the Ric Grande, I with pleasure make use of the opportunity to return my sincere thanks to yourself Caps. Littleton, and the officers and men under you

command.

I wish to bear witness that while operating with my command, the conduct of the Rangers has given me great satisfaction. I have always found you prompt in the discipline; also when said or trying circumstances on the Mexican side of the

river.
Wishing you all a speedy and happy return to your homes, I remain, very truly, your friend and obedi servent.

Major U. S. Infantry, Commanding Brownsville Expeditio

The Brownsville Flag of the 17th just, takes the fellowing despondent view of the state of affairs on

The condition of the Rio Grande frontier is no betthe conclion of the Rio Grande frontier is no become then it was in December, and there is little prospect of any immediate improvement. True, there are four con panies of United States Cavalry between Brogneyille and Rio Grande City, commanded by four conpanies of Chinds States Cavary, commanded by brave, and efficient officers, rendering it ansafe for out-laws to cross in large bodies. Such, however, is not the kind of warfare that Cortina has chosen to adopt. He has sworn in his wrate that, since he cannot en-large the commons of the expent-clutching eagle, by removing the boundaries of Mexico east ward, he will not allow Americans to enjoy any privileges in the val-ley of the Rio Grande. It is very easy for his guer-rilla bands to carry the threats into execution. Such is the nature of the country that no military force is suf-ficient to prevent these guerrilla incursions across the river, and Americans will not be safe on their ranchos until other steps are taken for their security. A fact connected with these valley ranchos, not generally known in the interior States, is, that a field untilled for two seasons becomes a chaparal thicket, too dense to be penetrated in any way save by a grubber. It can-not be pictured, and the original labor of preparing it for the plow has to be done over, so that the labor of years is all lost by two years of neglect."

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK .- John D. Defrees, writing to The Indianapolis Journal, sayes

The Indianapolis Journal, says:
"Twenty years ago I was a looker-on at the doings Congress. The two men who attracted the most ention were William Cost Johnson of Maryland, d Thomas F. Marshall of Kentucky. They were most brilliant orators—the 'observed of all obvers.' Mr. Johnson died in Maryland a few days. ago, a pauper and an outcast, unnoticed and unfamented. The papers, a few days ago, informed us that Marshall is an innate of a hospital at Buffalo, diseased and miserable, and about to die. Intemperance, of sourse, is the cause of all this."

The truth is that Mr. Greeley opposed Mr. Lincoln, down to the last moment, with just as much earnestness as he opposed Mr. Seward; and that Thurlow Weed, though working industrously, without doubt, failed, so

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

RALLYING SONG OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB; BY FRANK J. WHITE. Sons of Freedom! sons of labor! Ye whose sires, with patriot zeal, From the plowsbare wrought the saber, Bravely crossed with British steel,

Round your standard swiftly raily, Strong in battle for the right; Truth your watchword, God your ally, In the camp and in the fight!

Though your hands are rough with toiling,

They are true in time of need; In the ranks of justice foiling Plot of crime and tyrant deed! This your motto-" While oppression Stains our else united land, To the sin no base concession, To the man a brother's hand.'

Spurn the traitors who are seeking To dissolve our happy ties, Cleaking crime with patriot speaking, Gilding wrong with glittering lies. Leave them to a nation's scorning,

Leave them tainted and alone, Shunned and loathed, a bideous warning, That no age will call its own. Struggle bravely and untiring!

To the crushed give Freedom's light ! Soon your foes will fall expiring, Conquer d by your heaven-born might! Stainless then, as brow of maiden, The escutcheon of your land. Trembling lips will oft, prayer-laden, Sweetly bless your gallant band. New-York, May 26, 1860.

-The N. Y. Times affects to discredit our recent starement respecting the movements of the friends of Licut.-Gov. Raymond in the western part of the State, to secure his election to the United States Senate, in the place of Mr. Seward. The statement was perfectly authenticated to us, and we are sure it was perfectly true. We should, however, have added that the scheme was brought to the notice of the gentleman who revealed it to us, and who resides in Genesee County, some time before the Chicago Convention had cast a blight over the fond dreams of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor. It was in those earlier and lovelier days, when he had still no doubt that, with the aid of bis fond friend, Gen. Wetb, he would be able to bring about the nomination of Mr. Seward. Thus establishing himself again in the full communion of the Republican party, and scaling his return to it by the great speech he had elaborated for the oc casion, he had reason, perhaps, to expect that be might get to the Senate. It has been generally supposed that his failure to receive that distinction in 1857 caused in his soul that deep disgust with Republican principles which led him to leave the party; what then could be more fitting than that the renewal of his allegiance and of his powerful advocacy in 1860 should be crowned by his elevation to the Senate, to be followed of course in due time by the Presidency itself? But alack!

The best laid schemes of indee and men Gang aft agles."
There was a great deal of crockery broken at Chi-

-Mr. F. G. Bogue of No. 77 Cedar street, New-York, writes us from Mattoon, Coles County, Ill., that he has just "attended two ratification meetingsone at Mattoon, which called out the entire population. and one at Charleston, the county seat, where the Court-House was closely packed. Rails, wedges, and an ex-goad six feet high, were on the platform. Speeches were made, and resolutions adopted indorsing the ticket, with a heartiness which showed conclusively that the prairies are ablaze. Coles is a border county, and Lincoln carries the people with him. It is early yet in the campaign, but the indications are very clear that Lincoln will sweep the entire Nort a-West.

- On Friday evening last, the Republicans of Tarrytown and vicinity met and organized a Lincoln Cam-jainn Association. The Hon. Theodore H. Benedict was elected President; B. F. Cornell, Henry P. Powles, Peter P. Cummings, and Jas. S. See, esqs., Vice-Presidents; Gilbert S. Greene and Warren L. Hyatt, Recording Secretaries; and Benson Ferris, jr., Corresponding Secretary. It is proposed to hold a ariffection meeting on the 5th of Jone, and to hold a weekly meeting throughout the campaign. The Republicins of Tarrytown are going to work in earnest.

-" A Seward man" writes us from the Susquehanna Valley, that the nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin, are received there with joyful enthusiasm, not unlike that which followed the nomination of Gen. Harrison, twenty years ago.

-A beautiful banner inscribed with the names of Lincoln and Hamlin, was spread to the breeze at Middlebury, Vt., on the evening of the 22d inst. Remarks were made by J. W. Stewart, esq., E. Ormsbee, and W. F. Bascom, esq. to a large and enthusiastic crowd.

Vermont will do her duty in November. -The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer calls on the Southern Democrats to come up and vote for Bell and Everett, as the only way of defeating Liucoln. Per-

hars they will come. -The Washington correspondent of The Louisville Journal assails Judge Bates as "a renegade from our ranks," and is grateful that he was not nominated at

-The Democratic journals of Minnesota are in a rage because their delegates at Charleston were not as true to the cause of Douglas as they ought to have been. Political death, they say, is the fate of traitors. -Mr. James A. Nisbet of Georgia, an original Douglas man, lately made a speech at Milledgeville,

abandoning Mr. Douglas because he thinks that gen tleman cannot receive the nomination at Baltimore. -The Chicago Press and Tribune bears from every part of Illinois "the welcome news that the men who permitted themselves to be drawn into the Fillmore iclusion of 1856, whereby Fremont was defeated and Buchanan elected, are making all convenient haste to

give in their adhesion to the Chicago nominations.' -At the Republican ratification meeting in Philadelphia on Saturday evening last, a large body of meu came down from one of the upper Wards, drawn in an ammense car, the sides of which bore the device, 'The Fillmere Rangers of '56-All Right for Abe

-On the 24th inst. (Thursday), a glorious ratification meeting was held in St. Paul, Minnesota, by the friends of Lincoln and Hamlin. Gov. Ramsey presided, and made an address. He was followed by many other enthusiastic speakers, including one who addressed the Germans in their own language. The Minnesotian and Times says the meeting was by far the best ever held in the State.

-Senator Slidell has published a letter addressed to a prominent Democrat in Louisiana, of which the follow ing is an extract:

" Had the Charleston Convention resulted in the har-"Had the Charleston Convention resulted in the harmonious adoption of a sound platform, and the nomination of a man pledged to carry out its principles. I
would have preferred that a direct issue should have
been presented to the people of the Free States, by the
nomination of Mr. Seward. That issue would, in my
opinion, have been: Shall the Union be preserved or
destroyed? Mr. Lincoln may be, and probably is, as
bestile to the institution of Slavery as Mr. Seward, but
his record on that subject, which I have not yet had
the organizatively obscure the opportunity to examine, is comparatively obscure and incomplete; his election, especially if the contest be complicated by any division in our own ranks, would not present as absolute and unmistakable a test of Northern sentiment as that of Mr. Seward. -The Chicago Press and Tribune says that a cer-

tain notion of late somewhat disseminated respecting the nominations at Chicago is a stupid blunder. We

Lincoln. We think it would be difficult to pick out two men of equal strength and standing with the party, who were in the Convention, as weak as these men proved to be. Mr. Greel-y had no weight with the straight Republicans, in consequence of his committals to Mr. Bates; and Mr. Weed was just as powerless, be Mr. Bates; and Mr. Weed was just as powerless, be cause it was believed that his devotion to the Senator from New-York was as blind and unreasoning as devotion could be. So they folicd, and the nomination was an event which neither had foretold, and which pleased neither. It was made, not because of hostility to Mr. Sex and, or because the Convention failed to recognize his great services, but because Mr. Lincoln was sup-Sex and, or because the Convention failed to recognize his great services, but because Mr. Lincoln was supposed to have the clearest and most unexceptionable record, to have popular attributes which Seward lacked, and to have, also, that admirable combination of qualities which would insure in him a President of the old-finshioned class. The delegates were men of nerve and conscience. They did not act without canvassing the whole field—weighing the chances of each candidate as dispassionately and calmly as possible. The result is before the world. The popular sense of the country, which is more acute and sugacious than the keenet politicians, less pronounced it good. But for it neither Horsee Greeley nor Thurlew Weed is to be praised or bianced."

-The Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, a journal conducted by the Rev. Parson Brownlow, thus describes the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency:

"Though a Senator in Congress, he is said to be a free negro—a most appropriate man to run on that ticket. He is an Abolitionist of the Seward-John-Brown-Helper-Irrepressible-Conflict School. In all the acquirements of noind, manners, morals, features, complexien, form of body and limbs, shape of mouth and nose, wooly bair, with kinks, he so much resembles a negro, that dressed up indifferently, he could be seld in the South for a field hand. He claims to be part Portuguese, but the sober truth is, his blood is that of the Niggergee, resembling a free negro, more than any man living who claims to be a white man, either in whole or in part!"

—Ten years are when Hannihal Hamlin was still a "Though a Senator in Congress, he is said to be

-Ten years ago, when Hannibal Hamlin was still a member of the Democratic party, he was reclected to tle U. S. Senate under circumstances which are fully explained in the following extract from The Augusta Acc. of Angust 27, 1850:

**Age, of August 27, 1850:

"The Hon. Hancibal Hamlin, the regular Democratic nominee for United States Senator, was elected in both Houses of the Legislature on Thursday last. We congratelate the Democracy of the State upon the result. We rejoice that the question has been finally disposed of in a manner conformable to the wishes and expectations of a great majority of the Democratic party of Maine. The failure to elect Mr. Hamlin at an earlier period in the session was occasioned by the refusal of a small portion of the Democratic members to support him, the pretext of their opposition being the opinions he caterianed upon the subject of the extension of Statery, and the determination which he cherished of obeying the resolutions of instruction passed by the last Legislature in relation to that subject. After repeated attempts to effect an election had been made, without success, several members of the Free-Scil party believing that there was an attempt on the part of the Democrats opposed to Mr. Hamlin to cut him down, in consequence of his opposition to the introduction of Slovery into territory now free, although not concerning with him in political opinions, voluntarily gave him their votes, an ounting to ten in the House of Representatives and three in the Senate, which secured his election. It was certainly an act of magnanimity, which cannot fail to be appreciated, and particularly as a free-will offering (from men who are in an opposing political organization) to Mr. Hamlin for his firm antercare to principles held in common by them with the great mass of the people of the North, irrespective of party distinctions."

—A citizen of Roxbury, Mass., who was present at "The Hon. Hantibal Hamlin, the regular Demo-

-A citizen of Roxbury, Mass., who was present at a discussion between Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas at Ottawa, Lasalle County, Ill., on the 21st of August, 1858, writes an account of the affair to The Roxbury Journal. After referring to the personal appearance of the two men, he says:

"Mr. Douglas's power as an orator was much less "Mr. Douglas's power as an orator was much less than we had anticipated. There was no nice discrim-ination of the point at issue, so developed and defend-ed as to be seen and acquiesced in by those who heard, as we had anticipated. There was no elegance of diction, no well-turned or finely-rounded periods; no corruscations or brilliant scintillations of wit to elec-trify his audience; nor any deep-flowing pathos to take hold of their hearts and to carry them away from themselves. He automorbes his subject as take hold of their hearts and to carry them away from themselves. He approaches his subject as the smith does the heated iron on his anvil, and follows up blow after blow; or like a martiff ho'd of a root, pulling and tugging as if determined never to loosen his grip. He is, however, neither logical nor rhetorical. He appeals not to the intelligence of those who listen, to win them over to his own judgment; but he taunts, repreaches, and browheats his adversaries. He hards atusive epithets, indulges in personalities, appeals to the prejudices of his adherents, and grossly caricatures the party and the principle he assails. His whole effort seemed to be to held up Mr. Lincoln and his party in a false high, as seekers of the dissolution of this Union, and as advocates of the social equality and amalgamation of differing races. We could regard his effort only as a political treade, which might be indulged in by a as a political tirade, which might be indulged in by a third-rate practitioner at the bar, but entirely unbe-coming and not to be looked for in one who had at-

tained to Senatorial dignity.
"As Mr. Lincoln arose to reply, then began his ey to glisten, and his countenance to beam with intelli-gence. As he there stood, 'he was higher than any gence. As he there stood, 'he was higher than any of the people from his shoulders and upward.' He was self-possersed, and perfectly at ease. As he addressed the andience, the clear tones of his voice sounded forth to the extremity of the crowd, who could all hear with perfect ease; while Mr. Doughs, because of his hourseness, could be heard only a few rods from the stand. He first took up the issues Mr. Doughas had made, straightened them out, and brushed them away like so many cotwebs; and then entered into a masterly defense of the Republican principles. He was, unlike Mr. Douglas, courteous and gentic-Douglas had make, them away like so many cobwels; and then away like so many cobwels; and the many line a masterly defense of the Republican principles. He was, unlike Mr. Douglas, courteons and gentlemanly in all his references to his opponent, and to the principles which he combated. He appealed solely to the reason of his hearers, and never to their prejudices. He preserved his temper perfectly, and replied with hamor and effectively to Douglas's personal allegations; and when he walked into Douglas personally, he shared him with a keen and polished blade. He was not destitute of wit, and his ready and pointed turns told on the whose frequent response was, with a keen and polished blade. He was not destitute of wir, and his trady and pointed turns told on the ears of his audience, whose frequent response was, 'Hit him again!' He had greatly the advantage in the delaste; but that was partly owing to his being in a section of the State where his party was largely in the ascendency. The upturned faces of the immense auditory—variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000—showed them them to be, five to one, enthusiastically listening to his words. And when he retired from the stand, they caught him upon their shoulders, and the last we saw of him, his tail form was disappearing in the distance, apparently scated upon the pearing in the distance, apparently scated upon the heads of the crowd.

-The New-Orleans Delta says: — The New-Orleans Della says:

"To understand Douglas's weakness in his own State, it must be remembered that in his late contest with Lancoln, though he succeeded, by stumping every portion of the State, in carrying a majority of the Legislature, he was in a minority of five thousand on the popular vote. As the President is elected by a popular and not a Legislative vote, it is plain that uncess some very remarkable and inexplicable change should take place Douglas could never carry Illinois against the Republicans."

THE RESULT AT CHICAGO. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I have been reading for some days past, with feelings of regret, the personal controversy that has been in progress between yourself and some of your brother editors as to the influences that defeated Mr Seward at Chicago, and the part Mr. Greeley took in that memorable result. Now, Sir, I was a delegate in that Convention from California, and took pains to inform myself fully as to the opinions of delegates and outsiders generally, and believe I know what causes contributed to Mr. Seward's rejection; and that those causes were set in motion by no one man, or small body of men. My own feelings toward Mr. Seward may be judged from the fact that I gave him my vote on every ballot, from the high respect I entertained for the character of the man, and from gratitude for the peculiar services he has rendered to the State I in part represented. But I was convinced, before the first ballot by conversations with the Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Indiana Delegations, the "doubtful states," that Mr. Seward could not be nominated, and that his prospect of an election was very slight, if placed in nomination. The delega-tious from each of these States declared they could not carry their States with Mr. Se ward They dictated no other candidate, though most of them had preferences, but all united in opposition to Mr. Seward. Mr. Greeley's views I learned by frequently heaving them expressed. He concurred with the delegation's from these States as a question of policy, and exprecely sconted the idea that defeat with

far as we know, to influence a single vote. In spite of his habot, a large number of delegates who came here under a gwass pledge to Seward, were taken out of his hands, and, on the third ballot, were carried over to Lincoln. We think it would be difficult to pick out two whole the property and trend the product of the property who who is the product of the produc may certainly be supposed to bave known what was best for their own States, and to have had honesty enough to tell the truth. Besides, Mr. Greeley was not allowed to express his opinions unquestioned or unassailed. All the abusive things that have since appeared in print against him were repeated ad nauseum at Chicago. He was accused of hypocrisy, disappointed ambition, personal malignity, and all the other mean and malicious motives which are now charged upon him. His statements were weighed in connection with these charges, but, as they were supported by a hundred other men, most of them delegates, and all men whose disinterested Republicanism could not be questioned, the shafts of slander fell harmless. No one man could have produced the result ascribed to Mr. Greeley. When the unanimous testimony of the delegations from the pivotal States is ignored, a small cause may be assigned for the defeat of Mr. Seward; but the facts as they existed being known, the outery against Mr. Greeley seems but a convenient vent for disappointed and sellish malignity. In conclusion, let me ask, Is it not better this use-

less war of words be ended? A plain duty is before those who sincerely cherish Republican principles. Is the party to be sacrificed to perty jealousies? Is Mr. Lincoln to be defeated because Mr. Seward does not bear the hanner? Is the favorite son of the North-West to be received with cold words and averted looks because the favorite son of New-York was not nominasec! Had the hopes and wishes of the North-West been disappointed, and New-York been gratified, would not New-York Republicans cry out in amazement if . the North-West had said, as has been said here in New-York of Lincoln, Let those who nominated him elect him? It may be well for New-York politicians to pursue a course that will defeat Lincoln, and thus enrage the Republicans of the great and growing West; but as sure as such a course is pursued, the last New-Yorker of Republican principles has lost his chances for national promotion. The political power of the nation is passing to the West, and the fact suggests reflections that may well be beeded. Netc- Vork, May 28, 1860.

RAYMOND vs. RAYMOND.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: So far as Mr. Raymond's letter from Auburn relates to matters personal between Mr. Seward and Mr. Greeley, I do not propose criticizing it; but I beg leave to exhibit, in parallel columns, Mr. Raymond's theory of Mr. Seward's discomfiture, with Mr. Ray-

theory of Mr. Seward's discomfiture, with Mr. Raymond's facts, as reported in that letter:

RAYMOND'S THEORY.
The "Convention of the Chi
cago Convention was the defect
of Gov Seward; that was the
forts were directed."

"The monitors of the Chi
factor of the Chi

the scho it received from the stell target gathering in the street outside.

"The arrangements for the Convention were in the hands of Mr. Lin solur's friends, and they had been made with special reference to securing the largest possible concurse of air immediate neighbors and political supportes."

"With the generosity which belongs to his (Mr. Greeney's) mature, he swards to others the credit which belongs transcend every vote given for him, impressed the conviction that he result with the contest of the conviction that he from the contest of the conviction that he efforts of other states to resist the convention from minimat, were but partially surcessful."

"On the third bailot the outsiders had it all their own way. The first collected at the hours of a nomination of the outsiders had it all their own way. The first collected at the hours of a nomination of the outsiders had it all their own way. The first collected at the hours of the registered on the winning side. The finn concentration upon Lincoln was the mind by, in my

While Mr. Raymond thus vehemently asserts his theory of Mr. Greeley's responsibility for the defeat of Mr. Lincoln was the spontaneous choice of the People. The People, therefore, we may suppose, will not feel very bad about Mr. Seward's rejection by the Convention. As Mr. Lincoln's nomination, finally, "was a matter of impulse," it must be evident to the meanest understanding that it was not a matter of Greeley And how obvious is the adroitness of "Mr. Lincoln's friends," who "made the arrangements for the Convention," to have provided a "contagious impulse" for their chief!

Mr. Greeley may justly feel proud of his success. if he, indeed, achieved the wonderful triumphs attributed to him by his too partial little biographer; for it may well be doubted if another man lives who could have plotted an accident, inspired "a vast concourse to "thundering shouts" for the man whom he opposed, invented a "contagious impulse" to defeat his own favorite, and have beguiled a sovereign State to 'clutch at the honor" of disappointing him!

The lesser Bennett, who flew smiling to the arms of Mr. Lincoln, and crouched, mouning, at the feet of Mr. Seward, and who now proflers his treacherous courtesies to the party he has deserted and defamed, ought to retire to "the elbows of (a new) Mincio," where he can enjoy "the sympathies of youth" who deplore the defeat of Mr. Seward, and yearn for the elevation of Mr. Douglas.

THE ISSUE OF 1860. BEARINGS OF THE QUESTION UPON THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE COUNTRY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Str: I need hardly premise that I am not a partisan in other words, that I have personally nothing to gain or lose by the ascendancy of either of the great parties, other than as the general welfare of the country may be affected. So far as my remarks shall seem to coincide with the action of the Republican party, it will be for the sole reason that to that extent it accords with my convictions of what will be sound policy, looking to the interest of the entirety of the

Public attention has lately been occupied with the emination of candidates for the Presidency, and it might be supposed, upon superficial observation, that estrife was simply for the success of certain promint politicians in the accomplishment of their aspiras, and the rewards which would be at the disposal of the victor among his adherents. A reflecting mind will, bowever, perceive that there are underlying all this struggle for office, principles of vastly more conse-quence to the country than all the gratification of peral ambition. The late Convention at Charleston was an act in the

great national drama which is now being enacted. One part, I think, is now developed which it is important to observe, viz: that the scheme of Southern politicians is observe, viz: that the scheme of Southern politicians is to coerce the Democratic party into an unconditional avowal of Southern views. It is no longer to be a compromise, nor even an enigmatical disguise, under natiguous a hruscolegy, admitting of a double interpretation, like the Cincinnati Platform of 1856; but there must be a full recognition of the right of the South to the support of Slavery in the Territories, or, in plainer terms, to the appropriation of all the territory from which new States are to be formed to the exclusive advantage of the slaveholding interest,

vantage of the slaveholding interest.

That this attempt was not successful is, in my judgment, not attributable to any antagonistic principle based upon a disinterested regard to the welfare of the country. Would it not be a stramed construction to suppose that a party which elected Mr. Polk against Mr. Clay, making the issue in Pennsylvania that the former was the supporter of the tariff and the latter opposed, and which afterward elected Mr. Buchanau, claiming

that he was the supporter of popular rights in Kansas—would it not be absurd to suppose that such a party had serious difficulty in principle in leading itself to any scheme of Southern aggression? The real difficulty has been, that this time the representatives of the South have insisted upon calling things by their right names, and the Northern Democrats have found it embarrassing to be deprived of all the juggling preteness by which they have heretofore pretended that the party had in view the advantage of the whole Union, and not a mere sectional interest.

a mere sectional interest.

I say this with deliberation. The favorite allegation, in public speeches and resolutions of the Democratic party, has been, that it represented all the States of the Union. True, there was a representation of even the New-England States in that Convention; no one of which could, however, be reasonably expected to east a vote for the candidate that should be nominated by that Convention. But the nominal representation subscrives the purpose had in view—it g ves the semtlance of a national party, and is of a piece with the charlstaury by which the Democracy made itself appear in the last Presidential election the patriotic stay of the nation against the raid of the sectional Republican party.

stay of the nation against the raid of the sectional Republican party.

It is quite essential to these conscientious representatives of the Northern Democracy, that they should have a profession of faith that shall admit of an interpretation corresponding with, or at least not utterly repugnant to the general moral sense of the people of the North; while they have been quite willing to have t equally subject to an interpretation that will meet the exigency of the South. We are reminded by these sphynx-like utterances of a self-glorifying Democracy, of the devices of the Jesuits to rid themselves of all ampleasant questions among themselves when sharply pressed by the Jansenists—it is the pouvoir prochaine—a form of speech that should per se constitute orthodoxy; every man was left at liberty to construe it as he thought proper.

doxy; every man was left at liberty to construe it as he thought proper.

A darker parallel may occur to one who is familiar with the history of past ages. A despotism existed at Rome under all the forms of the extinct Republic. Angustus was novinally Consul, duly elected by the people, while in fact he held a power independent of them, and which he used in direct hostility to popular rights. Yet was he as much the representative of the Roman people as Mr. Buchanan has been of his Northern constituency. Will it he too much to say that if there was not a necessity for the aid of two or three Northern States to secure the ascendancy of Southern proscriptive principles, we should have no Southern proscriptive principles, we should have no more of this hollow pretension of regard for the

entirety of the Union.

But the time has not yet come when freedom of thought and speech can be repressed in any State where it is not interdicted by law for the perpetuation where it is not interdicted by law for the perpetuation of a demestic tyranny. Hence we are still entertained with all the usual byperbole of largest liberty in the ostensible faith avowed by the Democratic party. But if it were not that Pennsylpania must be persuaded, as heretefore, that the Tariff is the principal object had

if it were not that Pennsylvania must be persuaded, as heretofore, that the Tariff is the principal object had in view in the election of the Democratic candi-late for the Presidency, and that Illinois and Indiana must be satisfied that Popular Sovereignty is what the Democracy are contending for, the creed of that party would become speedily concise and intelligible.

I hardly know what is the constituency of the Northern delegates to the Convention styling itself the representation of the Northern Democracy. In the large cities, as New-York and Boston, and in the manufacturing towns, there is, indeed a large body of Irish coadjutors of Southern slaveholders. Aside from this it would be difficult to say what other element there is of such account as to induce the election of Caleb Cushing as President of the Convention. It may be deemed an illustration of the catholic spirit of the Democracy that the honor was given to Massachusetts, which never cast a Democratic electoral vote.

But another plan is now presented. The great National party, that modestly proclaims its indissoluble urity and undeviating consistency in the support of one and the same principle, is rent by a difference of opinion. What the one principle is which it has always contended for has been wisely left undefined, lest, by private interpretation, it might be perverted to the persolvity of many. But the Democracy, in its corpo-

ion. What the one principle is which it has always contended for has been wisely left undefined, lest, by private interpretation, it might be perverted to the perplexity of many. But the Democracy, in its corporeity—that is to say, the representative wisdom of its exponents—is said to be infallible. Its faith, then, rests to upon any individual, not even Thomas Jefferson himself, who, indeed, has latterly been rather unceremoniously put aside, though with the admission that he said some things that were very well. But while the most eminent of the Democratic leaders have made mistakes, the vision of the Democracy itself has always been unerring. Thus the one principle above spoken of seems to be like the "simularrum," or image of virtue which the old philosophers talked of, though it does not appear that any one seet appropriated to itself extensively the vision thereof.

Judge Bronson avows that he has always perceived, since the Missouri Compromise was got through by the Democratic party, that the true principle was contained in the repeal of that act, which was finally accomplished at the instance of Mr. Douglas, for the reason, he (Judge Bronson) says, that it leaves the people to do as they please—a part of the Convention heing of opinion that Slavery must be maintained in the Territories by the Federal Government, even against the will of the people, and that military force should, if necessary, he employed for that purpose—another part, holding that instead of penal laws and an armed force, the whole matter shall be regulated by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, it being understood that no future de-

as the right of the people of the Territories to determine for themselves whether they will have Slavery; but, in my judgment, these constitute a minority of the

It displays, indeed, a remarkable energy on the part of Mr. Douglas, and a singular power in the adroit onversion of the interested motives of politicians, to its own advantage, that he was able through his friends to maintain an apparent superiority over all other candidates against the jealousy of the many as-pirants for the Presidential office, and the decided hosality of five of the Southern States, forming a strong contrast with the feeble tenacity of the ostensible riends of Mr. Seward in the late struggle at Chicago

The Charleston Convention has broken up flagrante The Charleston Convention has broken up flagrante discrimine to re-assemble at Baltimore, and when it meets again we may expect another proof of the indissolable analy of the party, and the clear and ananimous perception of the Democratic principle—some expression of which, if we may judge from for mer precedents, will be devised, which shall be as perspicuous as the oracular sentences of Delphi, that is to say, which shall be equally appropriate for all possible opinions and sources of policy which may hereafter, by any contingency, be imposed upon the party, and this expression will be found to be a felicitous utterance of what was netually thought by all the members of the great Democracy. emocracy. The late debate in the Senate would seem to show

that Mr. Douglas had the advantage as far as respect precedents in Democratic platforms, resolutions, and precedents in Democratic platforms, resolutions, and expressed opinions of prominent men in the party; but I predict that all this will constitute a slender guaranty for the accomplishment of his aspiration to the Presidency. There is too much of practical common sense, too much affinity with the opinions entertained at the North to satisfy the politicians of the South who have virtually the control of the Democratic party.

But enough of this Convention. The subject is diagraph on the property of the pro

hanous, and may be seen through by any man of com-

on observation.

I need spend no time upon the nominations of the American party at Baltimore. All that can result will be the diminiation of the vote of the great parties, Democratic or Republican, but can hardly secure a single State for the nominees of the Convention. It would, I think, have been otherwise if Gen. Houston had been nominated. He would probably have been sustained by some of the Southern States, and would have conventionally and the state of the discontented in centrated very largely the vote of the discontented both the Democratic and Republican parties.

I propose to discuss very briefly the action of the Chicago Convention. That there is serious disappointment on the part of Mr. Seward's friends cannot be diaguised. I agree, however, with Mr. Greeley (and this is indeed admitted in the letter of Mr. Seward this is indeed admitted in the letter of air. Seward himself since the nomination of Lincoln) that no man has a claim to office. The only question is, who will be most available for the public advantage. I do not hesitate to say that I am not one of those who would compromit, or in any degree put at risk an important principle for the sake of success. It would be more congenial to my habit of thinking to be defeated in a context when an important principle was at stake contest when an important principle was at stake, than to obtain an ambiguous success by putting up what is called an available candidate, who should not what is called an available conditate, who should refully represent the views of the great mass of the party of which he is made the candidate.

There is no necessity that I should withhold my own I believe that Mr. Seward would

There is no necessity that I should withhold my own private opinion. I believe that Mr. Seward would have been the best representative of the opinions generally entertained at the North, and there is a risk in putting I im aside for the sake of getting a candidate nore acceptable to the doubtful States, that we shall realize the old fable of the dog, who dropped the meat he had in his mouth in order to get hold of the shadow. At the same time I do not admit the right of Mr. Seward, or of any other man, to claim an office as belonging to him by reason of any desert—on the contrary I hold that the nomination to office should have sole reference to public advantage.

trary I hold that the nomination to omce should have sole reference to public advantage.

We cannot undo what has been done, and even if I believed that the late nomination had been effected by the combination of candidates and their friends who were jealous of the ascendency of Mr. Seward, I should still revert to more important considerations. In

the controversy between the two leading parties of the country, the success of certain individuals in obtaining office, and the benefits that may then result to their partisans is of little consequence to the people at large. The question still to be considered is how far the great interests of the country are to be subserved. It is certain that there are many adherents of the Republican party who feel that there has been a controlling of principle in giving up Mr. Seward, and taking a candidate comparatively unpledged, and who, at all events, is far inferior in qualifications for the first office of the country. I am disposed, however, to reason in this way, and there are doubtless, thousands who may need the suggestion. The question is not in nominating candidates for office, what claim one or the other may have. In the selection nothing of that sort should be regarded. What we have now to consider is simply what on the whole is the interest of the country at large—what is the principle involved in the contest between the two parties. If mistakes should be reade in the putting up of candidates for office, we may not, therefore, withdraw from artisparticipation in the canvars. The question still recorn, Shall we be better off by the success of the other party? No honest man should allow personal pique to interfers with the proper discharge of a great public duty. Mr. Seward bin self has furnished a good precedent in his letter, published since the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. The Chicago Convention is said by its adversaries to represent a sectional party. I know not upon what principle it can be so called, when freedom of opinion and discussion is the distinguishing element of that party. So far as Southern States were unrepresented, it was because freedom of opinion and action is proserited in those States. Is it probable, nay, is it possible that there can be no difference opinion there? Yet the whole South are dragooned into one opinion by Legislatures and mobs. To charge a party as sectional because it has

independ of a justice of the peace who locked his doors against a defendant, and then entered his default for not appearing.

It is not opinion that the Chicago Convention was, in the follest sense, National in its character. Can there be a question that delegates from South Carolina would have been patiently heard in that body in support of the peculiar views entertained in that State? Rational discussion, instead of proscription by mob violence, is the very element of this conservative party. I term it conservative, because it allows the utmost diversity of opinion, and seeks so to harmonize the conflicts of opinion as shall result in a steady and prosperous administration of our Government. It is not too much to say that the party embraces men differing widely upon many measures of public policy. This difference, it is, however, conceded, shall be no bar to a union for the general welfare of the nation. It is well known that it represents the great mass of the wealth, intelligence, and industry of the North. The constituency of this Convention may challenge comparison with the people of any age or country in either of the particulars above named.

It would, perhaps, be improper to look to the delegates themselves as representing wholly the opinions that prevail in the country at large. Let it be remembered that the most active politicians are those who have something to gain individually, and directly, by the success of the party. But the great body of the Republican party are actuated by no such motive. They are the business men of the North, and have their own private affairs to attend to, which are of more importance than any public patronage. They desire to have a Government which shall be administered under a sonse of obligation to promote the prosperity of the nation. If the success of the party is attainable only by a barter with aspirants for office, having in view the endoment to be derived therefrom by themselves

by a barter with aspirants for office, having in view the en elument to be derived therefrom by themselves and their adherents, what advantage has been obtained

by the country?

The consequences involved in the present contest are more far-reaching than is generally supposed, even by reflecting men. I shall not at present attempt to develop the fata: tendencies already in operation under the Democratic regime. There will be time be-fore the final crisis to review the questions that are to he brought to a decision by the popular vote at the coming election.

PERSONAL. -A young lady, beautiful in person and attractive in

manner, who resided in the immediate vicinity of Boston, was sought in marriage some years ago by two men. One of these was poor, and a mechanic; the other was tich, and not a mechanic. The woman loved the former; the family of the woman liked the latter. As is the case in such affairs, the woman married to please her friends. Having thus "sold herself." she ought to have been miserable, but she was not. Her busband's unaffected love subdued her heart, and his gold smoothed the rough places in the human path. Fortune, feeling that this couple were too happy, frowned, and the man's riches took wings and used them in flight. Thereupon the husband wound up his business, put his wife and children, of whom there were two, at a comfortable boarding-house, and then departed for California in search of money. Some letters and some remittances arrived from him at first, then nothing came, and there was a blank of reveral years. The wife thought herself dethe decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, it being understood that no future decisions shall be regarded, and that this particular decision shall be enforced, although it shall hereafter be overruled by the same Court. The residue of the Convention consists of those who held with Mr. Dongserted. The family, whose good opinion of the husinto the society of the mechanic lover, no w prosperous, and still unmarried. The memory of her early, real love came upon ber, and she believed with a secret joy that he had remained single for her sake. This thought nourished her affection, and at last she obtained a divorce from her husband, who had deserted her, and remained absent beyond the time allowed by the statute. This accomplished, there was no barrier between her and the mechanic of her youth. See informed him that she was his forever, when he should choose to claim her hand. Her feelings cannot have been pleasant to learn that, ince his rejection by her and her marriage to another, the unromantic bewer of wood had drowned his passion for her in the waves of time, and that at the time of her handsome offer he no longer palpitated for her. In fact, Barkis was not willin'. As if all this were not embarcassing enough, who should turn up but the husband, who made his appearance in the form of a letter, announcing that he had accumulated a dazzling pile of wealth, that he was on his way home, and that she was to meet him in New-York. The letter also cloid her for neglect in not writing to him for years, and it was clear that he had sent assurances of ove and also material aid at intervals during his absence; where these bad gone, no one knows. Here, then, was trouble. No busband, no lover. The one she had divorced; the other had refused her. Taking

counsel with herself, she packed her trunk, seeing that her wardrobe was unexceptionable, and came to the metropolis. She met the coming man on his arrival, and told him the whole story as correctly as she, naturally prejudiced in favor of the defendant, could tell it. The bushard scowled, growled, looked at the charming face and the becoming toilette, remembered California and its loneliness, and took her to his heart. A clergyman was summoned, a marriage was performed, and a new volume in their life's history was opened. -Mrs. Betsey Jones died in De Ruyter, Madison Co.,

N. Y., on the 9th inst, at the advanced age of 100 years, 5 months and 10 days.

-Flora Armstrong, a colored woman, died at the Dutchess County Poor-House on Wednesday, aged 110 years. Last Summer she enjoyed good health, and supported herself by gathering herbs and selling them through the streets of Poughkeepsie,

-Mr. John Greene, a veteran actor and manager, died in Nashville on Monday last, in the 65th year of his age. Before Tyrone Power came to this country, Mr. G. was regarded as the best representative of Irish baracters on the American stage.

ours, has been beaten. James H. Simpson of Plessis, Jefferson County, turned out in the short space of eight. hours 243 horse shoes, which were pronounced good. -The Hon, Asa Whitehead, a distinguished lawver

-The Troy blacksmith who made 240 shoes in ten

and citizen of Newark, died at his residence on Saturday evening, aged 65. -Capt.-Gen. Don Francisco Serrano Dominguez, Count de San Antonio, the present Governor-General

of Cuba, is the 105th incumbent of that office. The first Governor-General was Don Diego Velasquez, whose administration lasted from 1511 until his death in 1594. -One of the chief clerks in the Business Depart-

ment of the Cuban Government was recently namesinated in the Calle del Prado, Havana. Five men